Tons of Roses WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES. Years' Success. Colgate's Soaps and Perfumes.

desires to make a creditable record. He has ambitions to go higher, and while he is anxious to maintain the support of the machine, he also realizes that without a popular sentiment and united party in his favor the organization's attachment to him will be of comparatively little value. Satisfied, therefore, that he has done all that could be asked of him for the organization, he now proposes to live up to all the requirements of his position. "The machine may have the offices," he is quoted as saying to an intimate friend. "Lut I'm going to be Governor, and just as good a Governor as I know how to be."

He is feeling his way carefully, to be sure, but with increasing confidence and even boldness. His manner of asserting himself already makes the old politicians' heads swim. Hill himself displayed no more forceful personality. For forms and ceremonles he cares not a straw, and his utterances at times shock his listeners. "That is a piece of blank-fool legislation," is the way in which he privately characterized that high-water mark of legislative lunacy, the Ellsworth Anti-Cartoon bill. He will probably yeto it should it ever some before him, and that

that high-water mark of legislative lunacy, the Ellsworth Anti-Cartoon bill. He will probably veto it should it ever come before him, and that is the end of Platt's tool, Ellsworth.

The way in which the State printing has been treated is not agreeable to his sense of justice. That work is now performed by one of the most reputable business concerns in the country, the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck Company, who obtained the contract as a result of the successful fight made against the old Pemocratic printing ring of Albany three years ago. This ring included the Republican machine, and ever since its defeat "Jimmy" Lyon, a printer protégé of Senator Murphy, has sought, through Barnes, to get back the job by trying to discredit his successful rivals. Platt himself has actually lent his influence to the scheme, and to-day the payment of nearly \$250,000 worth of bills is kept back by the Senate Finance Committee because Senator Mullin and Senator Ellsworth are willing to tor Mullin and Senator Elisworth are willing to help a Democratic job simply because Platt directs that it be done, even after his own Assembly committee has reported that the State printing was never done more satisfactorily than

directs that it he done, even after his own Assembly committee has reported that the State printings was never done more satisfactorily than it is at present.

It is

Such, in brief, are some of his plans and purposes so far as they are revealed by his political and official acts during the three months that he has been in office. How faithfully he will adhere to his worthy aims or how successfully he may carry out his good resolutions is for the future to disclose, but he has made a remarkable impression upon the party, and, while playing an exceedingly clever game of practical politics, he has given evidence of a length and breadth of vision, an exceptional amount of common-sense and practical wisdom, a courage of conviction and indifference to shallow criticism and a responsiveness to healthy public feeling that promise well for his future and make him, at least for the present, an interesting experiment in the politics of the State. Such, in brief, are some of his plans and pur-

WORK OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. Washington, April 11.-The Washington annual

meeting of the American Tract Society was held to night in the West Street Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. William C. Alexander is pastor. Senator Burrows-presided. The Rev. Judson Swift, field secretary, of New-York, presented a brief relety's work, and an eloquent sermon ras preached by Dr. Alexander,
The report said that the American Tract Society

The report said that the American Tract Society publishes evangelical truth in 153 languages and dialects, the total number of volumes in all lan-guages published in New-York reaches \$1,500,000, the total number of books and tracts nearly 500,000,000. and the total periodicals over 200,000,000. The whole number of family visits since the society began its ouse-to-house work is over 14,500,000, and the number of families prayed with or conversed with on re-ligious subjects amounts to nearly 8,500,000. The work at Ellis Island was spoken of as being of great importance, in that the colporters there give

the Gospel truth in some form to the large numbers arriving daily on our shores.

The report also called attention to the fact that the society's income has been lessened by the falling off in legacies of nearly \$50,000 during the last year, and that the great need at the present time was an increase in gifts.



TARIFF TALK

is ripe just now. Wool is to be heavily taxed. Carpets will therefore be much higher in price. It is true wisdom and economy to supply your future carpet needs NOW while we can afford to offer such bargains as this.

THE BEST TAPESTRY CARPET 60 CTS. PER YARD.

SELECT NOW AT "LOW TARIFF" PRICES, AND BY USING OUR "LONG CREDIT" PAY WHEN CON-VENIENT.

CASH OR CREDIT OWPERTHWAIT & 9 NEAR COM IN. Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Pukon St.

Washington, April 11.
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP OF WAR. -The crowds of office-seekers so much in evidence at the White House since the inauguration would give reasonable assurance that no office in the gift of the President is likely to go begging. But the place of Assistant Secretary of War seems to come pretty near it. For most places there is embarrassment of riches in too many applicants. But for this there seems to be none who are wanted, and no other place has been declined in turn by so many men. It offers no inducements, either in salary or official honors, to the class of men from which the President would like to make the selection. The small salary, however, is not the chief drawback, but rather the environments. The salary is 4,500 a year, a little more than half the salary of a Cabinet officer, but with none of the official honor. Ostensibly, to be Assistant Secretary of War includes something of distinction. Practically, the duties are those of a clerk, but with greater responsibility. The place is comparatively new, having been filled by but two mentucing the comparatively new, having been filled by but two mentucing new, having the new of the last Administration. Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, could have had it for a constituent, and through him the President offered it in turn to General Cowin and John L. Webster. These gentlemen declined, on the ground that neither the honor nor the salary was sufficient to tempt them to give up their private business for four years. On the same ground Colonel Fred, Grant declined it, though undeubtedly having in mind his preference for a forcign mission. Colonel Grant's salary in his present office is \$5,000 a year, and he has many advantages of a residence in New-York that he would not have in Washington. Were the salary half what it is, probably there would be a chance to fill the place by a promotion in the Department. There are ex-Union soldiers whose records would entitle them to the consideration and whose service in the Department would recommend them for the duties. chief drawback, but rather the environments. The

A LESSON IN ECONOMY .- The State Department has received from the American Consul in Zurich a report in regard to a plan recently introduced in the public schools of several European cities. In Brussels the chi'dren attending public schools were requested by their teachers to gather schools were requested by their teachers to gather up, on their way to and from the school, all such apparently valueless objects as old metallic bottle capsules, tinfoil, tin cans, paint tubes, refuse metals, etc., and deliver their collections daily to their respective teachers. In eight months, from January 1 to October 1, the following amounts were collected: Tinfoil, 875 kilograms (0.925 pounds); old paint tubes, 100 kilograms (220 pounds); bottle capsules, 2.007 kilograms (4.415 pounds); total, 3.527 kilograms (7.781 pounds). This apparent rubbish was disposed of, and the proceeds were applied so as to clothe 500 poor children completely and send ninety sick ones to recuperation colonies, and there still remained a considerable balance, which was distributed among the poor sick of the city.

coran's only child, and the Louise Home, founded by the philanthropist, is a memorial to his daughby the philanthropist, is a memorial to his daughter and wife, both of whom bore the name of Louise. For the most part Mr. Eustis was educated abroad, and he speaks French and German as perfectly as English. He is about thirty-three years old, and a man of independent means, having inherited a large fortune from Mr. Corcoran. Though the position is that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary, the Danish mission is not important, but is one of the fourthclass missions, with a salary of only \$7,600 a year. In view of the high flights of certain other young men desiring to serve their country abroad, but possessing neither his ability nor education, it must be conceded that Mr. Eustis's aspirations are modest, indeed.

CULTIVATION OF UNUSED LAND.

GREAT SUCCESS AS A MEANS OF HELPING THE POOR-AN APPEAL FROM THE COMMITTEE.

R. Fulton Cutting, Bolton Hall and Jacob H. Schiff have sent out the following:

R. Fulton Cutting, Boiton Hair and Jacob R. Schiff have sent out the following:

How to put the unemployed in large cities on a self-sustaining basis is a very serious question. This earth has soil and other means of producing vegetable life, with which to sustain life, and man has strong arms and an intelligent brain. Experience shows that when, directed by the brains, those strong arms are brought in contact with the idle land about our large cities the unemployed can become not only self-supporting but add to the store of wealth.

The cultivation of unused land, then, seems the most reasonable form of relief. If your own boy or your own father needed help from others it is the only kind of relief which you would not feel ashamed to know that he had accepted.

It should then be plentifully offered; yet even last year we could not supply nearly all the applicants, and all through the winter men and women have been applying to us every week for such a plece of land, however small, on the vacant lot farms. In one instance eight women formed themselves into a little club, an embryo colony, in fact, desiring a plece of this land, to see what they could do to maintain themselves by working it together.

For the very poor it is the only kind of relief

themselves into a little club, an embryo colony, in fact, desiring a piece of this land, to see what they could do to maintain themselves by working it to gether.

For the very poor it is the only kind of relief which raises them up while relieving their pressing necessities. One woman started in the first year without money to pay her rent, nor in fact knowing where the next meal was to come from. She cleared \$24 that year, \$24 and some cents last year. She has now placed herself in a position where she is entirely independent, having sufficient clothing, money in the bank, and comfortable rooms.

Old soldiers who are disabled so that they cannot support themselves pick around in the vacant lot farms, and in this way make enough to live on and support themselves comfortably. That costs less than paying pensions.

Again, a longshoreman came to us two years ago who had not a dollar. He had a wife and five children to support. The first year he made a living on the little patch of earth, and the second year something more. He is now a contractor, owning two horses and wagons, and not only supporting himself and family, but saving a little money. His business is buying and selling stone for foundations for cellar walls. He came in to see the superintendent the other day and wanted to buy some stone, amounting to \$200, and was asked where he was going to get the money. He said he was able to take care of that part of it. Two years ago he could not "take care of" a bill for twenty-five cents.

Our superintendent, who is personally acquainted with the men and women, reports that 70 per cent of the vacant-lot farmers desire to leave the city and are anxious to get something to do in the country. The observation of the committee, as far as it goes, confirms this report. That they learn how to care more many than a report of the water how to any horizon and the part of the responsibilities, being quick and strong of arm and brain, are given the preference and get places every time, crowding out the older men. The vacant

A LONG AND USEFUL RECORD.

AN IMPORTANT PACTOR IN THE HISTORY OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

A Brief Sketch of One of Bridgeport's Notable Concerns.

Among the many large and enterprising concerns located at Bridgeport, Conn., The Farist Steel Company deserves particular mention. This company was established in 1855, at Windsor Locks, Conn, where they engaged in the manufacture of crucible cast steel of all descriptions. The growth and development of the steel industry in this country during the last twenty-five years is one of the wonders of the age we live in, and this company has fully and ably kept pace with the ever-increasing and widening demand. Attracted by the many natural and other advantages of Bridgeport as a manufacturing centre, they removed their already extensive plant to this city in 1872. Up to that time the product of the plant consisted mainly of hammered and rolled crucible cast steel, the excellent quality of which had earned for it a National reputation for its use in the manufacture of tools and dies. At this time also the manufacture of tools and dies. At this time also the manufacture of tools and dies. At this time also the manufacture of tools and dies. At the addition of new buildings and still further increased facilities new departments were added, chief among which is that devoted to the manufacture of their celebrated spiral and elliptic car springs, made for use on all steam and trolley roads and fitted to all styles of trucks. These springs are made from the best obtainable quality of steel and the demand for them is steadly fincreasing. The past decade has seen the phenomenally rapid development of the bicycle into an article of practical utility and pleasure combined, the universal demand for which gave to the steel industry a wonderful impetus. So too did the great improvements that have taken place in the manufacture of agricultural implements, firearms of all kinds, paper-cutting machinery and cutlery. For all of the new demands soringing from these improvements The Farist Steel Company have adapted and greatly enlarged their facilities and are actively engaged in the manufacture of all kinds and steel forgings. Their

CAUGHT BY A DECOY TELEGRAM.

A MISSING WOMAN, OF UNSOUND MIND, LURED INTO BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Amelia Farrell, forty-six years old, of No. 114 East Eighty-third-st., disappeared on March 26, and her husband, Henry M. Farrell, had until

ARMIES OF PEOPLE THERE.

GREAT NUMBERS OF SIGHTSEERS FLOCK TO GRANT'S TOMB.

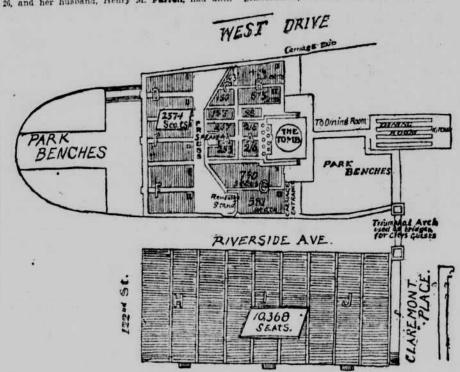
LINES OF PEDESTRIANS AND CARRIAGES UP

RIVERSIDE DRIVE-LIKE A HOLIDAY. The beautiful weather of yesterday, coupled with the nearness of the ceremonies at the dedication of General Grant's tomb, drew an enormou crowd to Riverside Park to look at the tomb and note the preparations going on there. The tomb itself was to be seen completely, of course, and thousands looked at it in the course of the day. The repository, where lies Grant's body, however has been boarded in so as to allow the workmen to prosecute their task without interruption from the curious, and consequently was hidden behind a very ugly board fence yesterday. The workmen who are engaged in cutting the rivets of the cof fin did no work yesterday, but they will be at it bright and early again this morning. It is likely that the body of the general will be placed in the sarcophagus some time this week. As aiready an nounced, the transfer will probably be accom-plished late at night, when the curious cease from troubling and the idle are at rest. The Park policemen who were delegated to keep the crowd at a respectful distance from the tomb yesterday said that rarely before have there been

yesterday said that rarely before have there been more people at the Park except on some holiday or when some special occasion drew them, as, for example, the visit of Li Hung Chang to the tomb of his old friend last fail.

Of course, the wheelmen swarmed up through the Boulevard and Riverside Drive, but there were more carriages and traps than usual, and most of these went up through Central Park, where the grass is already of a respectable greenness and where some of the shrubs are even now budding and filling the air with a faint and grateful fragrance. From the Park the route for most of the carriages lay through One-hundred-and-tenth-st., which has been lately asphalted, down the east drive and around the circle into the west drive. All day, from ehrly morning until dark, the endless procession passed and repassed the tomb. If the city is favored with such a beautiful day for the dedication ceremonies on April 21 it will be as fortunate as need be.

The demand for points of vantage along the route of the parade on April 27 has already manifested itself uptown. Speculators have awakened to the fact that people will want to see the parade, and that outside of the thousands of New-York people who will wish places there will probably be half a million visitors in the city on that day. The speculators and others interested in reviewing-stands and grandstands have hesitated, owing to the somewhat uncertain programme of the route; but yesterday a number of those who wish to erect grandstands, satisfied that everything was settled, more people at the Park except on some holiday of



SEATING ARRANGEMENTS AT THE TOMB FOR APRIL 27.

rell had been acting queerly for some time and it was feared that in a moment of insanity she had made away with herself. Religious mania was the form the woman's derangement took, and when a made away with herself. Religious mania was the form the woman's derangement took, and when a friend of the husband informed him that a person answering the description of his wife had been answering the description of his wife had been haunting the St. Bartholomew Mission, at No. 420 East Twenty-sixth-st., he at once sent to investigate. Mrs. Farrell was found waiting ir a coffee-house near the mission, for the services to start. Mr. Farrell was informed, and he sent a telegram to his wife, addressed to the mission-house, telling her that their daughter was dangerously ill at Helievue Hospital. This was done in order to get the woman to the hospital without alarming her. On receiving the telegram, Mrs. Farrell at once the woman to the hospital without alarming nect. On receiving the telegram, Mrs. Farrell at once went to the hospital. Her husband, having previously explained matters to the superintendent, and shown certificates from two physicians declaring his wife to be of unsound mird, was waiting for her. As soon as she arrived Farrell stepped forward and Mrs. Farrell, who was accompanied by a man she called "Uncle Paul," became hysterical and violent. The companion disappeared, and, after a good deal of trouble, the woman was taken to the insane ward. The husband has been unable to discover where the woman has been living since she disappeared.

SPANISH-AMERICAN TOPICS.

Article XCVIII of the Constitution of the Repub-He of Costa Rica was alluded to in recent tele-graphic dispatches from that country. This Article prohibits the re-election of Presidents for two succesaive terms, which are each of four years' duration. The Government of Senor Yglesias resolved, some weeks ago, to submit to the Congress a reform of the Constitution, and to request the abolition of this Article. It seems that the project has been favor-ably received by public opinion, and that Señor ably received by public opinion, and that Señor Yglesias, whose administration has been successful and popular, will be allowed to succeed himself. It remains to be seen whether his desire to be maintained in the Presidency of Costa Rica for one more term will be less injurious to him than it was to President Lerdo de Tejada in Mexico, Rufino Barrios in Guatemala, and to other Spanish-American Presidents, whose overthrow was mainly due to their staying for a second term in the Presidential chair through a modification of the Constitution, despite the Governmental traditions of their countries.

Political questions in Hayti have ever been consected with or depended on financial problems to a larger degree than is the case with most countries. This is much in evidence just now, when a new loan has been launched in the Paris money market loan has been launched in the Paris money market by the Haytien Government, with guarantees which ought to have secured a more prompt placing of the loan. But European, and especially French, investors, ignoring the fact that the new President, General Tiresias Simon-Sam, was very popular, were afraid that he could not induce the Hayten Parliament to support his enlightened financial programme, based upon a general reform in the administration of politics, the custom-house and the currency. That programme is clearly and eloquently explained in a pamphlet recently published by a friend of the existing Government of Hayti, General Légitime, the former President of the Republic, and a well-known writer on politics, agriculture and political economy. His pamphlet, "Paper Money," is a strong plea in favor of the return to the system of specie payments, under which Hayti was so prosperous formerly, and which is demanded now by the people in the Black Republic.

lic a tempest in a teapot on account of an Italian decoration accepted by the President of the Repub-Senor Uriburu. King Humbert had sent him the Cross of Commandeur of St. Maurice and La zare; and the whole religious press in Argentine hastened to declare that President Uriburu, being a Roman Catholic, should have declined an honorary distinction offered him by "the monarch most hos-tile to the Church."

A new periodical has been started in the capital of Peru. Its title, "The Anglo-Peruvian Gazette." sufficiently indicates that the paper will not be over-friendly to American interests on the Pacifi-Coast. According to its programme, it will defent the commercial, industrial and agricultural inter ests of the country without interfering with relig ious and political questions. "The Anglo-Peruviat Gazette" is published in English and in Spanish.

all her neighbors about questions of frontier or in-ternational conventions and treaties. Her dispute with Paraguay concerning the ownership of a port up the river was considered as having been settled by the Benites agreement, but that agreement met with some delay in the Chamber at Asuncion, and the Paraguayan Government having waited too long to send its representative to Bolivia, the latlong to send its representative to Bolivia, the latter country has withdrawn its Minister at Asuncion. At the same time the Bolivian press was publishing old official documents to prove that territory in dispute between Bolivia and Peru belonged undoubtedly to the former. The war fever was at a high point on that subject, and the National Guards were preparing for active service and for incorporation into the regular army. Simultaneously opposition was displayed in the Bolivian Chamber against the manner in which the Government conducted the negotiations with Chill to obtain the port of Arica or some other port on the Pacific. The question is still pending, and Bolivian commerce is yet deprived of an exit on the ocean, which she had possessed until her defeat by Chill at the beginning of the latter's successful war against Bolivia and Peru, twelve years ago.

ITALIAN WARSHIP DONZALI COMING. Palermo, April 11.-Owing to a slight accident to the Liguria she has been replaced by the cruiser Donzail, which sailed this morning to be present at the ceremony of dedicating the Grant mausoleum.

NEW PHASE OF KANSAS POPULISM.

WHOLESALE REMOVAL OF COLLEGE PROFESSORS

Manhattan, Kan., April 11.-The dismissal of Professor George T. Fairchild, for eighteen years president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, seems to have been only the beginning of a clean sweep proposed by the Board of Regents. The dismissal of President Fairchild was followed yesterday by the discharge of fourteen other members of the faculty and numerous other employes of the in-stitution. No charges were preferred against any of the teachers released. The Board of Borrow stitution. No charges were preferred against any of the teachers released. The Board of Regents, which is controlled by Populists, simply stated that the discharged instructors "were not in harmony with the fundamental principles of the administration."

THE KENTUCKY SCANDAL.

GAINES'S STORY NOT BELIEVED-THE EXPOSURE OF A FLOT PROMISED.

Cincinnati, April 11.-"The Commercial Tribune's" special dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., says: "This has been a day of excitement in legislative circles on account of the charges of bribery made in the Senatorial contest yesterday. Hunter's managers say to-night that the next few days will lay bare a plot to ruin him and that high and low politicians vill go up in the explosion

"The story of Gaines is almost unanimously discredited here. It is believed by some that Gaines had several meetings with Wilson and Franks, but

friends admit that he has exploited himself un-enviably.

"Mr. Hunter said to-night: 'I am not ready now to say what my plans are in regard to exposing the outrageous and infamous assault on me. The matter, however, is full of unpleasant sensations yet to come for some people.'

A LIVELY RUMPUS IN CHINATOWN. Chinatown was stirred up about 8 o'clock last night by a small riot which took place on the top floor of No. 16 Mott-st., which is the Chinese josshouse. There was a meeting there of the Brooklyn and New-York Chinese laundrymen, the object of which was, it is said, to consider the reduction in prices for laundry work. Hundreds of Mongolians were present, and early in the proceedings the two

rival factions came together with such a clash as Chinatown has not seen for many a day. A free fight was soon in progress, while the men made so much noise that they attracted the atten-tion of Policeman Helbig, of the Elizabeth-st, sta-tion Word was sent to Naughton's stable, near by, and Captin'n Young telephoned to the police station for the reserves, who came to the spot on a run. The entire street was blocked by that time, and the police charged the mob and drove them away, but other warring laundrymen were still falling over each other down the narrow josshouse stafrense. It was with great difficulty that, step by step, the police gained the upper floor, pushing and pulling Chinamen axide in their ascent.

Three of the rioters were arrested and locked up.

THE HEALTH BOARD'S RECENT ORDER. From The New-York Medical Record.

From The New-York Medical Record.

The reports of the committees of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New-York and the New-York County Medical Association have shown that the medical profession of this city is not yet ready to approve the recent order of the Health Board regarding compulsory returns for tuberculous cases. To such as read the reports in the present issue it will be evident that we correctly interpreted the opinion of the members of these different bodies when we predicted that the measure would not be indorsed. The Academy, with becoming earnestness, views the question of prevention in its broader and more practical aspect. Instead of advising that hospitals for the treatment of indigent tuberculous patients be under the charge of the Board, it recommends that they be under the control of the city authorities, the Board of Charlittes, to which they properly belong. It is also wisely advised that the enforcement of compulsory notification be delayed, and this, too, by a thoroughly representative committee composed of a chairman and secretary whose authoritative influences no one will question.

The Medical Society of the County of New-York will question.

The Medical Society of the County of New-York

The Medical Society of the County of New-York is still more emphatic in its protest. In the language of the resolution adopted by a unanimous vote it is declared that "the recent edict of the Health Department in relation to the compulsory reporting of cases of tuberculosis is unnecessary, inexpedient and unwise."

It would now appear that the time has come for the Health Board to rescind the obnoxious regulation, in order that it may, as formerly, work in harmony with the wishes of the profession.

AN OPEN LETTER

TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chart lithing on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the

at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, on the WRAPPER. No and has the signature of one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

homes of the mothers of America for over 30 years. LOOK CAREFULLY

Hund Pitcher m. D March 8, 1897.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (b ecause he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which EVEN HE does not know.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

Bears the Fac-simile Signature of

Insist on having THE KIND THAT NEVER FAILED YOU.

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is the typewriter business. It quickly responds to improved conditions. This lends general interest to the fact that

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notions and fancy goods. Park Avenue.

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D. McDonaid, representing, No. 2, Walker. Everett.
Oppenheim, Obendorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.—J. A. Oppenheim, piece goods. Imperial.
M. Heineman, & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—A. Helne-M. Heineman & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.-A. Heine-nan, hats and caps. Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn-F, B, Patton, silks and veivets, No. 45 Lispenard Fish & Tuttle, Chicago, Ill.—S. C. Fish, cloaks and suits. Imperial.

and suits. Imperial.
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natian.

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A. M. Brown, Washington, Penn.—Drygoods, etc. Broadway Central. Isaac Foller's Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.—W. P. Segal, clothing and weollens. Mariborough, Friedman Bros., Baltimore, Md.-II. Friedman, woollens; S. Friedman, woollens. Mar borough.

Hoting & Speer, Pittsburg, Penn.—J. Speer, clothing, Imperial.

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AMBASSADOR OR VICE-PRESIDENT?

Washington correspondence of The Chicago Record.

The good people who are entertaining the members of the new Administration have found out that it is not wise to invite Sir Julian Pauncefote and Vice-President Hobart to the same dinner party. There is a serious dispute as to which of the two is the bigger man. Sir Julian Pauncefote is the Ambassador from Great Britain, and therefore the personal representative of Her Gracious Majesty Victoria Regina. As such he is entitled to precedence at all social and ceremonial functions over every-body except the President of the United States. For the same reason Ambassador Bayard, being the personal representative of the Chief Magistrate of this great and glorious Republic, takes precedence in London over every subject of Her Imperial Majesty except the Prince of Wales, because he is the heir apparent to the throne.

On the same basis Garret A. Hobart is the heir apparent to the Presidency of the United States, and as such he feels entitled to walk in advance of Sir Julian Pauncefote and have a seat above him at the table when they dine together. Sir Julian disputes Mr. Hobart's claim, as he did that of Mr. Stevenson three years ago, when he was first made Ambassador. Vice-President Stevenson waived his prerogative in favor of Sir Julian and took the second place, but Mr. Hobart selmes to do so, and now, before Sir Julian accepts an invitation to dinner, he asks for a list of the guests, and If Mr. Hobart's name appears among them he sends his regrets. Washington correspondence of The Chicago Record

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TAKING IT LITERALLY. From The Chicago Times-Herald.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Miss Ellen Hinsdale, daughter of Professor B. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan, has just received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Göttingen, the first woman to receive the degree in philology at that institution.

Professor Hinsdale himself used to be the official head of Hiram College, where Garrfield attended school, and later was superintendent of instruction in Cleveland. He is a deep thinker, but is too deep hy involved in literary and educational work to keep abreast of the rushing, everyday business world. He has not the slightest conception of the meaning of modern slang. The Cleveland School Board once voted to take out the old furnaces in several school buildings and put in a new heater. Afterward it developed that there was a corrupt deal between certain Board members and the heating firm, the matter was exposed and became an Issue in city politics. A new Board was elected, and the new heaters were thrown out. In the interim several buildings were left without any heating apparatus whatever, and Superintendent Hinsdale asked the president of the School Board when the heaters would be put in.

"It will be a mighty cold day before any of those

be put in.
"It will be a mighty cold day before any of those heaters go in," was the emphatic reply.

At the next meeting of the teachers Dr. Hinsdale gravely reported that he "had referred the matter of heating the buildings to the proper authorities and had been assured that the new heaters could not be put in before cold weather set in."

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